Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

THE MOTHERLESS.

God help and shield the motherless,
The stricken, bleeding dove—
For whom there gushes no rich fount
Of deep and deathless love!
The saddest title grief confers—
For who so lone as they,
Upon whose path a mother's love
Sheds not its holy ray.

No gentle form above them bends
To sooth the couch of pain—
No voice so fond as her's essays
To calm the feverish brain,
Oh, other tongues may whisper love,
In accents soft and mild;
But none on earth so pure as that
A mother bears her child!

Judge kindly of the motherless—
A weary lot is theirs,
And oft the heart the gayest seems,
A load of sorrow bears.
No faithful voice directs their steps,
Or bids them onward press,
"And if they gang a kennin wrang,"
God held the motherless!

And when the sinful and the frail,
The tempted and the tried,
Unspotted one! shall cross thy path,
Oh, spurn them not aside.
Thou knowest not what thou hadst been
With trials even less—
And when thy lips would vent reproach,
Think, *they were motherless!*

A blessing on the motherless,
Where'er they dwell on earth,
Within the home of childhood,
Or at the stranger's hearth?
Blue be the sky above their heads,
And bright be the sun within,
O God protect the motherless,
And keep them free from sin!

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES L. ORR,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

AT THE DEMOCRATIC CELEBRATION IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,

July 4, 1854.

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens of Philadelphia:—The day we celebrate is consecrated in the affections of the American people, and this morning's dawn was ushered in by the booming of a thousand cannons. Who can tell but the melting rays of to-day's sun are typical of the fervent patriotism which glows in the American heart? To the remotest borders of this great confederacy, one unbroken stream of grateful gratulation pours out from this same American heart to the same Supreme Ruler of the Universe, who heard the prayers of our fathers, and who has preserved to their posterity the rich legacy left by the Revolution.

If the day brings so much of gladness to our countrymen everywhere, need it excite surprise that its return is enthusiastically hailed by the vast concourse of Philadelphians who throng this square. If there be any one portion above another of our countrymen who should hallow, revere, and celebrate the natal day of our liberties, it is the people of Philadelphia. [Cheers.] We are standing now within the shadow of Independence Hall. The same walls without that now echo my voice, seventy-eight years ago echoed within the patriotic words of Jefferson, and Franklin, and Hancock, and their noble associates. Your fathers then stood where you are now standing, when they mutually pledged to each other, their fortunes and their sacred honor. In the great Declaration which has been so sorely affected the credit one then, one and services were of the most eminent.]

He was constantly at his post, to meet the causes, all attacks upon the honor of the State, fearlessly voting for and sustaining every practical scheme for the maintenance of her fidelity, regardless of consequences personal to himself.—We recur to the part which our candidate acted in those critical times with pride and pleasure, and we are confident that thousands of our political opponents at Philadelphia and elsewhere will join with us in this feeling.

He was the early advocate of engrafting the principle of individual liability on bank charters—of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and of every measure intended to do justice to the laboring masses, and elevate their condition in life.

His report on the Tariff in 1847 stands in proud contrast with the feeble and abortive efforts of his enemies in the Senate, who attempted to break him down on that question. It was a masterly production, eloquent in language and sound in doctrine.

As much may be said of his speech made the same session on the policy of constructing the Pennsylvania Railroad. When Representatives from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh denounced the project as impracticable, as a *ruse* and a trick, Gov. BIGLER advocated the feasibility of the route, and the utility of the work, foretelling what has since taken place, with remarkable accuracy. And it may not be improper at this juncture to remind the people of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh of the significant fact, that when Gov. BIGLER was advocating the construction of a Railroad by a direct route from one city to the other, through our own State, a portion of the Representatives from both those cities, advocated the policy of making this connexion by a circuitous route, passing through two other States. Indeed, in every exigency that has arisen in the last ten years, Governor Bigler has been the staunch advocate of the true interests of our great commercial emporium, and her citizens will not, we trust, forget this fact on the day of the election.

His election in 1851 was a triumph of broad sacred trust.

The great end of the revolution was to secure civil and religious liberty. Nor did our ancestors misjudge its value in developing the resources physical, moral and intellectual of man.

Look to its civil results. Under republican government we have grown, and prospered, and expanded far beyond the most sanguine imagination of the most hopeful devotee of liberty. Our shores are washed by the two great oceans east and west. Nearly one half of the North American continent bears upon its generous bosom teeming millions of American citizens, who make their own laws and worship at their chosen shrines. From 3,000,000 we have swelled to 25,000,000. From poverty and ignorance and weakness we have grown rich, intelligent, and strong. Our sails whiten every sea, and our enterprise and energy penetrate into every land. No longer does the British lion strike terror into the hearts of our women and our children. We are now here equal in all the elements of natural greatness and here superior in every characteristic of personal liberty and political independence. Great Britain undertook to manage our local affairs by assuming the right to legislate for us, while we were colonies.

The Parliament assumed that they were better judges of our wants and necessities than our colonial legislatures. They undertook to regulate the domestic policy of their distant dependencies. They imposed duties upon tea, without consulting us, and in every manner asserted *their* rights to *govern us*. Our fathers, who had encountered the perils of the ocean, and the greater perils of a savage wilderness, who had fled from Europe to escape political and religious intolerance, could not long brook such an unjust assumption. They petitioned, importuned, remonstrated the British government without avail—they took their rights in their own keeping, and after a long and doubtful struggle, established a new fundamental article in the science of Government—the great American doctrine of the right of the people to govern themselves.—[Great cheering.] No tenet in political science has more thoroughly vindicated its wisdom, than this, and when brought into issue its orthodoxy has not been questioned for seventy-eight years until a few months past.

It is said by some, who have forgotten or renounced the teachings and principles of their fathers, now, that the people of Kansas and Nebraska are incapable of governing themselves, and that the Congress must assume the same guardianship over these distant territories as the Parliament claimed over the colonies. Where is the American feeling in the bosom of any man, who from fanatical zeal for the African slave, whose condition he cannot improve, is willing to renounce this great doctrine of our fathers? [Cheers.] Abolitionism and fanaticism mistake the heart of this country in supposing that when they cry out against slavery, that it will cause the people to repudiate the principles upon which the Government is based.]Cheers.] The country owes my distinguished friend who will follow me, the "little giant of the great west," Senator Douglass [immense applause,] a debt of gratitude for his powerful and successful advocacy of this principle I have been discussing, and for its triumphant vindication in the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

With all the misrepresentation which has been poured out upon that measure, the people are now beginning to understand truly its provisions; and its greatest principle—the one so fiercely assailed by Whigs and Abolitionists—is the very principle for which our fathers fought the Revolution. Will you now take the side of the British Parliament?

The people of Kansas and Nebraska have had conferred upon them, by Congress, the right to regulate their own domestic concerns according to their own wishes and inclinations. Is it right? Who will say it is wrong? Who knows best what are the wants of our fellow-citizens in the valley of the Kansas, or the upper Missouri, the representatives they elect to their own territorial legislature or the Congress of the United States, where not a single member, perhaps, has made a foot-print in Kansas or Nebraska, and comb would most likely legislate wisely for him for that [torial Legislature or Congress?—lature, and much good[illegible]stion carries the answer

In the Governor's Messag now has the right he placed the axe at the root of the there in this spreading Upas, by declaring most emphatically, that he should no longer participate in that offensive system of legislation; and that the whole power of the Executive Department should be wielded against it. This sentiment received the universal approbation of all parties. The General Assembly acted on the suggestion, and the people are presented with the laws of 1854, each separate from the other, and standing on its own merits. This has never occurred before, since the organization of the Government. Had the present administration no other claim, this alone should command the favorable judgment of the people.

The policy of the administration, is now well defined on all subjects, and its continuance cannot fail to promote the substantial welfare of the people. At the time of its induction into power, a number of improvements were in progress of construction, which have cost a much larger sum than had been anticipated, and this circumstance, it is true, has to some extent embarrassed the policy of the administration. But it must be remembered, that these schemes were not commenced at the instance of Governor Bigler. They had been undertaken before he came into office; and the wise policy seemed to be to prosecute them to an early completion. Indeed it has been declared as a fixed policy of the administration, that no new schemes of improvement shall be commenced.

Nor has the honor and diginty of the State been permitted to suffer in any instance. When the executive of a neighboring state refused to surrender a fugitive from justice, against whom a true bill of indictment for kidnapping had been found in the county of Chester, the right and dignity of the Commonwealth was vindicated its wisdom. The support of the ministry, the execution of church buildings and all outlays for spiritual objects is left to the volition of the citizen. He can give or withhold. The law recognizes no sect or denomination, all are equal and equally protected. How has it worked? We have as moral a nation as any upon the globe. We have as many professors of religion for our population. Our churches are more numerous and as well furnished as in any other country, and piety and religion nowhere have more reverence and respect than in the United States.

Mr. Jefferson, whose name is inseparably united, and must so continue through time, with free government—he who penned that great declaration—was president of the United States—the father of the Democratic party, and the great apostle of republicanism—he who spent a long and eventful life in the arduous service of his country, when the weight of years pressed sorely upon his tottering frame, in the quiet solitude of his own Monticello, calmly reviewing his own history, he selected three great achievements to carry his name to posterity, and directed this inscription upon the granite obelisk that should mark the spot where he lies:—"Thomas Jefferson, the author of the declaration of Independence, *the author of the Statute of Virginia, establishing religious freedom,* and the father of the University of Virginia." [Cheers.]

He considered the establishment of religious freedom, an achievement worthy to be classed by the side of the declaration of independence. He knew the enormities growing out of a union of church and State. He knew that such a junction was at war with personal liberty as well as with true religion, and time has shown that the State prospers best independent of religion, and religion prospers best independent of the State. We must keep them separate, confine each to its sphere, if our future is to continue bright and prosperous as our past.

There has recently been some commotion on the political boards, growing out of, it is said, a new secret politico-religious association. "I "*Know Nothing*" of its faith or its hopes.—(Cheering and laughter among the Democrats.)

It is supposed that its purpose is to supplant the Catholic religion and to ostracise every person who was not born upon American soil, and every one whose father was not born here. Now this is a different policy from the one our fathers pursued; they invited here every foreigner to our shores, and Patrick Henry was indignant when it was proposed to exclude such as turned tories even and fled the country during the revolution. It is assumed by this association that the Priests of the Catholic Church exercise political influence over their members.—This may or may not be so. I do not profess to know. I have no affinities with the Catholic Church. I was reared under the teachings of the shorter catechism and the Westminster confession of faith. There are not fifty Catholics or one hundred naturalized or unnaturalized foreigners in my congressional district, and hence my perfect exemption from my personal or political considerations in forming a judgment with reference to this new association.

Suppose it true that the priests meddle in politics, we all unite in condemning it, for we think Church and State should be kept separate; but this new organization proceeds to a politico-religious association, secret, holding its meetings clandestinely, to counteract the priests. The end then is to justify the means, but two wrongs will not make one right. The "Know Nothings" do the very thing which they complain of the priests for doing. I do not perceive any difference between Catholic Jesuitism and Protestant Jesuitism—both are intoletant. But in this country I protest in the name of our ancestors, who were all foreigners, in the name of the Constitution, in the name of liberty itself, against a *secret* political organization which fears to avow its principles, which shrinks from their discussion and which makes its members, by secret pledges, spies in every household. There is no excuse in this country for secret political societies. Every measure in the Federal and State Legislatures undergoes public scrutiny and debate. No citizen is or ought to be afraid to avow his political sentiments, and the secrecy which marks the proceedings of this order shows that they do or say somethings which they are afraid or ashamed for the world to know. It is time that the eyes [illegible] country should be turned towards them, his personal [illegible] discountenanced until they head and heart, [illegible] violative of the genius [illegible]idence, than is [illegible]ent, and will bear bitzealous support extended [illegible]t is not supplanted. [illegible]bors and those who knew h[illegible] elections—poli[illegible]We do not doubt his triumphan[illegible]ther, regard-

But let us, fellow-citizens, in a[illegible]practice a views presented for your considera[illegible]ising the last address, again ask your attention [illegible]ard of ment, to the aspect of the opposition to[illegible]ocratic nominees. The Whigs as a par[illegible] the no principles to bind them together: [illegible]here State nor national policy on which to ra[illegible] has One after another, in rapid succession, [illegible]ice measures of public policy have been rejecte[illegible] the people and utterly abandoned by themsel[illegible]. The operations of time and experience ha[illegible] falsified all their former dogmas. The Bank o[illegible] the United States—the Bankrupt act—the dis[illegible]tribution of the proceeds of the sales of the publ[illegible]lic lands—the tariff of 1842 or indeed any tar[illegible]iff avowedly for protection—have all becom[illegible] "obsolete ideas"—descended to "the tomb o[illegible] the Capulets." Hostility to territorial exten[illegible]sion in general, including the acquisition of Louisiana and Texas—hostility to the Independent Treasury—the tariff of 1846—to the war with Mexico—to the acquisition of California—to the liability of stockholders in banks and corporations generally, together with their terrific descriptions of the usurpations and tyranny of the one man or qualified veto power, with which the constitution of the general government, and the constitutions of the several States, have wisely clothed the chief magistrates of the States and the nation—have become dead stock

The eyes of your sister States are upon you, and we shall look anxiously to see you roll up your accustomed majorty for Bigler, elect true Democrats to Congress and your Legislature, and carry out the principles which have so greatly promoted the honor and glory of the wholy country. [Long continued cheering.]

THE MOTHER'S DEFENCE.

A TALE OF THE FRONTIER WAR.

"My husband's rifle!" she shouted springing to her feet, and rushing across the cabin, she bore the weapon and accoutrements from the wall. But on trying the piece with the ramrod it proved to be unloaded. She thrust her hand into the pouch, but it contained nothing but musket balls, which her husband had purchased a few days before, to run into bullets suitable for his rifle. The powder horn was full, but of what use was the powder without the ball? Dropping the weapon she rung her hands in despair. Suddenly an idea struck her—she seized one of the bullets, placed it between her teeth, and by a tremendous exertion bit it in two. Dashing a charge of powder into the barrel, she rammed down one of the fragments, primed and cocked the piece, and the next moment its muzzle protruded through the aperture, and covered the body of the chief now advancing at the head of the party towards the house. The quick eye of the savage caught the glimmer of the rifle sight as the sun fell upon it, and he stooped, but before he had time to make a rush, Miriam's finger pressed the trigger. When the puff of smoke from the distance had cleared away, she saw him clutching in the air in the vain effort to recover himself. Before the other Indians, who seemed paralyzed by the unexpected catastrophe, could afford him any assistance, he threw his hands above his head, and whirling quickly around fell upon his face.

A shout of triumph burst from the lips of Miriam as she saw the effects of the avenging shot, and then withdrawing from the loop-hole, she commenced re-loading the rifle.

The Indians remained motionless for a few seconds, transfixed with astonishment, and then fled the body of their chief, withdrew to a respectful distance from the cabin, and the inmates half believed their peril was over. But they were deceived.

After getting out of gun-shot, the savages mustered together and appeared to be in close conversation. At the expiration of the powwow, having apparently agreed upon their plan of action, the whole gang took open order and rushed, at full run, with wild yells, toward the dwelling.

As the foremost came up, Miriam Cook, who was now stationed at another loop-hole, again discharged her rifle, and the unlucky Wyandott shot through both legs, dropped in his tracks with an involuntary shriek of agony. The others kept on, and reaching the cabin, six of them clambered on the roof, while the other fifty commenced firing on the doors and cutting openings in the logs. Those on the roof quickly kindled a fire on the shingles, which were soon in a blaze. The destruction of the cabin and its inmates now seemed inevitable.

There was a hogshead half full of water in the house. Miriam, bucket in hand, mounted the loft, and Hope and Alice supplied her with water from below; by which she contrived to extinguish the flames as fast as they broke out, while she herself enveloped and almost suffocated by steam and smoke, was invisible to the assailants. At length the water was exhausted, and one of the Indians observing that the efforts of the besieged party were slackening ventured to poke his head through one of the holes that had been burned in the roof, to see how the battle lay. The undaunted Miriam was standing within a few feet of the opening, and at the instant she whirled the empty bucket around his head, and whirling it with a swing of her arm, struck him directly in the forehead with a sharper of the stave. She heard the bones crash at the victim groan, a moment after he was dragged away by his companions, three of whom descended from the roof, bearing him in their arms.

Miriam now thought she heard the two remaining savages tearing the upper logs off the chimney, and presuming they intended to effect an entrance that way, she ran down stairs to prepare for them. "The feather bed! the feather bed!" she shouted as she reached the lower room, and this much prized article in a settler, man's inventory of household chattles, was quickly brought forth and thrown in the fire place. By this time one of the Indians had fairly got into the chimney. The savage made an effort to scramble up again, but the impetuous effluvia of the feathers overcame him, and he fell heavily on the hearth stone. In the meantime Miriam had grasped the rifle and was quite ready for his reception. Scarcely had he touched the floor, when the iron-bound point of the breech crushed through his skull. The one who had caught a whiff of the vapor in time to avoid a like fate, hastily descended from the roof.

Four of the thirteen Indians were now killed, but these casualties only added new fury to the remainder. They well knew that the cabin was occupied by women only—and nothing could be more degrading in the eyes of swarthy warriors than to be baffled by a parcel of squaws. They now furiously assailed the door with tomahawks. To this proceeding the inmates could make no resistance. In striking the savage who fell down the chimney, Miriam had broken the lock of her husband's rifle, the only one they had, and now handing the weapon to her sister-in-law, she armed herself with the tomahawk of 'young McAndre,' which stood in the corner, and prepared herself for the last extremity. Alice took herself to a very formidable weapon, a slaughter knife of the establishment, and planted, the three women ranged themselves on either side of the door, determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible.

In half an hour the Indians had nearly cut two planks out of the door, beneath the bar, a space just sufficient for a man to force his body through in a stooping posture. They brought heavy pieces from the adjacent pile, and using them as battering ram's soon beat in the weakened portion of the door, and at the same time driving the articles which had been placed against the door into the middle of the room.—Taught caution by the losses they had sustained, they did not immediately attempt to enter through the aperture, but thrusting in and crossing their rifles, discharged them into the house. In this they had a double design—that of killing or maiming some of the occupants, and getting in under cover of the smoke.

Before the deafening sounds had ceased the feather crested head of the Wyandott warrior parted the smoke cloud that had obscured the interior; but, as he rose from a stooping posture, on entering, Miriam's axe descended with tremendous force, cutting through the collar bone into the chest. He dropped with a wild cry—half defiance, half agony. Another savage followed—and another—each to sink in turn under the axe of the courageous matron. The fifth she missed—but instantly grappled with him and held him powerless in her arms while Alice plunged the knife in his bosom. Of the next two that entered, one was disabled by a severe blow on his head from Hope's rifle, and the other very nearly decapitated by Miriam's well directed axe.

Of the thirteen bronzed warriors who had left their war tribe for their war path a few days before, only two were unwounded and capable of service, and they, seized with a panic at the havoc among their companions by the "long knife squaws," abandoned the siege and fled back to the village. To the wounded left behind no quarter was given. To have spared them would have been treason to the dead.—Miriam's axe and the long knife of Alice made short work of them, and the duty fulfilled, the family lost no time in proceeding to Frankfort.

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

A few evenings ago, as the cars of the Carrollton Railroad were approaching the city, a little girl about three years old ran in front of the engine, and stopped on the center of the track. The brakeman attempted to stop the engine as soon as the child was perceived, but on and on hurried the iron monster, and just as it was about to crush into the earth the beauteous victim which thus so innocently braved its coming, the strong hand of an athletic young man was stretched forth, and, at the hazard of another life, the child was saved.

Loud was the shout of applause from the few who witnessed the daring deed, and in triumph the young man bore the child away, and delivered it to its mother. [illegible] to describe a mother's feelings on such an occasion, would be more than vain. She felt as a mother only can feel, when the darling of the heart—her only child—is rescued from the very jaws of death; and with an eloquence no words can convey, she looked and spoke her thanks.

The mother was a widow, young and fair as the incarnation of a poet's dream: and, withal, she was blessed with no little of this world's goods. Of course she was grateful to the preserver of her child's life, and, as he was poor, she offered to bestow upon him a goodly largess. He, however, refused to accept any reward for doing what he considered to be his duty, and so the matter for the time rested.

Since then an intimacy has sprung up between the young man and the grateful widow, and the result was, that yesterday they went together to Mobile, where the widow's name at the Hymeneal altar is to be changed, and the young man is to become not only the protector, but the step-father of the child he saved.

May the joys of the twain increase, and their days be many.—*N. O. True Delta.*

Stick to one Pursuit.

There cannot be a greater error than to be frequently turning about from one's business. If a man will look around and notice who have got rich and who have not, among those he started life with, he will find that the successful have generally *stuck to some one pursuit.*

Two lawyers, for example, begin to practice at the same time. One devotes his whole mind to his profession; lays in slowly a stock of legal learning, and waits patiently, it may be for years, till he gains an opportunity to show his superiority. The other, tiring of such slow work, dashes into politics. Generally, at the end of twenty years, the latter will not be worth a penny, while the former will have a handsome practice, and count his tens of thousands in bank stock or mortgages.

Two clerks attain a majority simultaneously. One remains with his former employers, or at least in the same line of trade, at first on a small salary, then on a larger, until finally, if he is meritorious, he is taken into partnership. The other thinks it beneath him to fill a subordinate position, now that he has become a man, and accordingly starts in some other business on his own account, or undertakes a new firm in the old line of trade. Where does he end? Often in insolvency, rarely in riches. To this every merchant can testify.

A young man is bred a mechanic. He acquires a distaste for his trade, however, thinks it is a tedious way to get ahead, and sets out for the West or California. But, in most cases, the same restless, discontented and speculative spirit that carried him away at first, renders continuous application at any one place irksome to him; and so he goes wandering about the world, a sort of semi-civilized Arab, really a vagrant in character, and sure to die insolvent. Meanwhile his fellow apprentice, who has staid at home, practising economy and working steadily at his trade, has grown comfortable in his circumstances, and is even perhaps a citizen of mark.

There are men of ability in every walk of life, who are notorious for not getting along. Usually it is because they never stick to any one business. Just when they have mastered one pursuit and are on the point of making money, they change it for another, which they do not understand; and, in a little while, what little they are worth is lost forever. We know scores of such persons. Go where you will, you will generally find that the men who have failed in life, are those who never stuck to one thing long. On the other hand, your prosperous man, nine times out of ten, has always *stuck to one pursuit.*

SHOCKING AND FATAL AFFAIR.—A dreadful accident occurred on Thursday afternoon, in the vicinity of Tenth and Jefferson streets, resulting in the death of two men and the injuring of a third. It appears that Mr. John Kelly, the owner of a cess pool in the rear of his dwelling, at that place, had determined to sink a well adjoining to it. The well had been dug out to the proper depth, when Mr. K. descended into it for the purpose of making some further excavations when the walls of the cess pool caved in, burying him beneath the mass of filth, and suffocating him instantly. Mr. James Lawlor, who was employed upon the work, immediately descended into the well to extricate Mr. Kelly, when he was overcome by the torrent of matter streaming from the cess pool, and in a few moments, he met the same fate.

Another man, whose name we were unable to learn, immediately rushed into the well for the purpose of saving one or both of the unfortunate men, but he was likewise overcome with the foul air, and would have inevitably perished but for the efforts of several men who were attracted to the place, who dragged him out in a state of insensibility. After considerable trouble and prompt medical attention, he was restored to consciousness. The bodies of the deceased were taken out soon afterwards and conveyed to their respective residences. They were both married men. Kelly leaves a wife and Lawlor a wife and six children to mourn their sad bereavement.

SUITS FOR DAMAGES AGAINST RAILROADS.—In the Superior Court of Baltimore, as we see by the *Patriot*, the parties injured on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad by the collision on the 4th July, as well as those who have lost friends from the same cause, have already commenced entering suits against the company for damages. Mr. MALCOLM, counsel for MADISON JEFFERS, who was dreadfully injured himself, and had his son killed at his side, has entered two suits, damages being laid at $30,000 in each case. Mr. KING, counsel for Mrs. JOHNSON, who lost a member of her family, has entered a suit in the name of the State of Maryland, use of ELIZABETH, SARAH ELIZABETH and Jos. H. JOHNSON, against the Company; damages being being laid at $20,000. It is stated that the company have settled several cases by compromise with the parties injured on the occasion.

Mysterious Death—Suspected Poisoning.

For several days past, rumors of a painful character have been in circulation in reference to the mysterious illness of Mrs. Ellen Urbon, a daughter of Mr. C. Marvin, No. 50 Warren street. It seems that nearly two years ago Mrs. E., then aged 16, was married to a German music teacher, Alexander Urbon, in this city, and subsequently went with him to Le Roy, Genesee county, to reside. Last winter she was delivered of a child, and soon after was attacked with a nursing sore mouth. Her system was much reduced by these causes. Some six weeks ago, it is alleged, she was suddenly taken much worse, and complained of symtoms that led to a belief that she had been poisoned by her husband—the poison supposed to have been administered by him in some lemonade that he insisted upon procuring and giving to her.

About three weeks ago, she was brought home to die—it being apparent that she was rapidly sinking. Her husband remained at Le Roy, and about ten days since, having been sent for, he came here, staid a few hours, returned to Le Roy, told persons there that he was accused of having poisoned his wife, and by them was advised to come back here and stay till her decease. He expressed his determination to do so—packed up his property and left that village. He has not been here, nor been heard of since. Previous to his departure, he told a person that his wife was going to die, and mentioned what he desired to have done with his child. To Dr. Hoyt he stated that he would be or was suspected of having given her poison, and said—"Doctor I want you to be on my side."

On Wednesday morning, Mrs. Urbon died, having suffered dreadfully for many days. This afternoon a post mortem examination of the body was made, when indications were discovered which greatly strengthen the suspicion that her death was caused by some extraneous irritant introduced into the stomach. The stomach has been preserved, and is to undergo a chemical examination. The body was almost bloodless.—*Syracuse Republican.*

SINGULAR MODE OF INFLICTING VENOM.—A Mr. G. Lynch has suffered intensely during the week from the effects of venomous matter thrown into his face, last Monday, by an insect called the armadillo. This worm was lying upon the ground, coiled up, and he, perceiving it, held down his head and spirted some tobacco juice upon it, when it immediately threw up its tail, emitting at the same time a small quantity of juicy matter, which lodged upon Mr. Lynch's face, when the flesh around the eyes instantly commenced to swell, and the pain was so intense that it produced temporary aberration of mind. The venom, however, was speedily extracted by a physician, and we are happy to state that he is now rapidly recovering.

[*Calaveras (Cal.) Chronicle.*

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, August 4, 1854.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Democratic State Ticket.

GOVERNOR:

HON. WILLIAM BIGLER.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT:

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

COL. HENRY S. MOTT.

☞ A YOUNG MAN, of *unexceptionable morals*, and agreeable disposition, between the age of 17 and 18 years, will be taken at this office, to learn the Printing Business, on favorable terms.

☞ We invite especial attention to the speech of Hon. JAMES L. ORR, which will be found on the first page of the Gazette of to-day. It was delivered in Philadelphia on the 4th of July, and is a production which cannot fail to reach the *feeling* as well as the *understanding* of every man who reads it.

JUDGE POLLOCK AND THE WHIGS.

☞ The letter of Judge POLLOCK to certain gentlemen in Sullivan County has been aptly termed "a legal and political curiosity." Its legal doctrines and its political bearing certainly present a difficult problem. It contains a variety of distinct and dogmatical assertions, which, unfortunately for the author, are not consistent with each other.

For instance, he assumes that an act of Congress, passed in 1820, fixing the Missouri line, should and has the power to determine the local policy of the territories, so far as relates to slavery, regardless of the will of the people or the power of the local government. In this he clearly recognizes the right of Congress to legislate on the subject; and we wish the reader to bear this important fact in mind.

In another part of his letter he says, "Congress has no power to establish, directly or indirectly, by positive act, or by permission, under the plea of non-intervention, slavery in any free territory in the United States." This is simply denying to Congress any power to legislate on the subject, and is in direct conflict with the preceding position. We agree, that Congress has no power to "establish by positive act salvery in a free territory." But we do not agree that Congress has not got the power to do any thing on the subject—to adopt the principle of non-intervention. We do not agree that Congress cannot permit the people of a territory to do as they please on the question. The only way, therefore, that Congress could carry out Mr. P's doctrine would be to preserve the territories a wilderness to keep the people out of them. But what is still more singular, Mr. P., in the same paragraph, alleges that another act of Congress, similar to that of 1820, or the same act re-instated, would "necessarily exclude slavery from those territories, and the unconditional manumission of all slaves then there could not be regarded as a legal or moral wrong to any party."—Here he claims for Congress the highest degree of legislative authority, and avows a doctrine antagonistic to the teachings of the preceding paragraph.—We can see no possible way of reconciling these positions with each other. Surely Judge POLLOCK will not contend that the power to create and to destroy the institution are not identical—that the power to create may proceed from one source and that to destroy from another. That Congress could establish and not abolish the institution, or, *vice verse*.

But he says that Congress cannot permit slavery "under the plea of non-intervention." Henry Clay and Daniel Webster thought otherwise, for they both voted for the laws organizing the territories of Utah and New Mexico, containing precisely this principle of non-intervention in reference to slavery.

Again he says, "slavery can have no legal existence in those territories either by act of Congress or under the false pretence of popular sovereignty." The inquiry is at once suggested to the mind, then why all the clamor against the Nebraska bill? If slavery can have no legal existence in those territories, under the laws as they now stand, of course it will not go there. But the Whigs and Abolitionists say it can and will go there. The Whig Press say that Congress has legislated slavery into those territories. Mr. Pollock says Congress has no such power. Who is right, the Whigs or Pollock? He says that if "slavery enters those territories it will be there without authority of Constitutional law, and in *violation* of all law." The Whigs and Abolitionists generally assume that the law of Congress has authorized it to go into these territories. It is clear that some body is befogged. But, in all candor, we would enquire, what does Mr. Pollock mean by assuming that popular *sovereignty may be a false pretence*. Surely he does not mean to say that the will of the people of a territory or a State expressed in reference to the institutions under which they live, is a false pretension—that it is an assumption of power which they do not possess. We are unwilling to attribute to him such an unjust sentiment, and yet his language will bear no other construction. If the power to establish slavery, or abolish it, is not in the people and the local government, it can have no existence on the face of the earth, and all clamor on the subject should cease. Mr. P. denies the power of Congress and the pretensions of the people, and thus settles the whole question that slavery cannot extend into the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Hereafter, therefore, when the Whigs give vent to their virtuous indignation on this subject, we shall promptly interpose the doctrine of their own candidate against their ravings. They will not thank Mr. Pollock for thus spiking their only gun.

But we think Mr. P. was peculiarly unfortunate in assuming that popular sovereignty might be "a false pretence." It was that power which abolished slavery in Pennsylvania, and yet the authority has never once been disputed. If it should decide in October that some other man than himself should be Governor he would not contend that the pretence was not real. If it should demand a prohibitory liquor Law, will he say it is a false pretence. Popular sovereignty can never be a false pretence. It is just that absolute sovereignty which can make or unmake local institutions—can accept one public man and reject another. It is the legitimate source of all governmental power, simply the principle of self-government, the basis of all our republican institutions. There was a time when British Statesmen and American Tories regarded this doctrine as "a false pretence," but we had hardly supposed, that at this time in our history, any man could be found hardy enough to declare such a sentiment.

But we have done with this rich letter for the present. It is one of two or three we have seen from the same source, and we think they indicate too clearly that Mr. P. is willing to "stoop to conquer," and contain some evidence that he is a "KNOW NOTHING" on some subjects.

☞ GOV. BIGLER visited Schellsburg on Tuesday last, and spent a few hours very pleasantly in conversing with the citizens of that place. He was courteously called upon by gentlemen of both parties. Mr. FRAZER served up a dinner on the occasion that would have done honor to any Hotel in the County.

The Whigs and Adopted Citizens!

☞ Necessity is said to be the mother of all invention. The Whig party, in its recent efforts *to gain power*, would seem to furnish a verification of this saying. To the necessities which surround them, may, perhaps, to some extent, be attributed the rare specimens of inventions and expedients which they have recently presented to the country. Dishonored in their past professions, and ashamed of all their former measures, they are now countenancing the doctrines and courting the co-operation of the Native, Abolition, and Know Nothing factions, with the vain hope of gaining power. They have resorted to the dangerous, and mischievous expedient of tampering to national and sectarian prejudices—arraying one class of professing christians against another—of sowing the seed of intolerance and persecution, which, in other ages of the world, have produced the bitterest fruits that have ever been presented to the lips of man, save only that presented to Eve by the serpent.

Two years since they had especial affection for the foreigner and for members of the Catholic Church, and vainly attempted to cajole and flatter this class of people to support the Whig candidates, without reference to their political sentiments. But this expedient failed. These people voted in accordance with their previously conceived notions of political affairs, and the Whig candidates were rejected. Now they are about to try another invention.—They have allied themselves with the Know Nothings and Natives, and foresworn the proscription of both the former classes from civil place. In the election of Mayor CONRAD, of Phila., we have the first fruits of this coalition, and, in his inaugural address, we have their first edict against all citizens not native born. The adopted citizen is distinctly told in that document that nothwithstanding the guarantees of the Constitution, he shall not be permitted to hold office in this country. Not even the humble station of police man.

Let us contemplate, for a moment, the practical workings of this unjust and anti-republican doctrine in our own community. The accident of birth is to be a test for civil office, and every citizen not native born must be proscribed. Under this doctrine many, very many, of as good citizens as we have in Bedford county would be degraded. For instance, Messrs. NICHOLAS LYONS, JACOB BOLLINGER, ROBERT FYAN, JONATHAN FEICHNER, MICHAEL BANNON, WM. STAHL, VAL. WYANT, JOHN J. LUTHER, JOS. GONDON, JAMES PRICE, GEO. VONSTEIN, EWD. KERR, WALTER BROWN, Rev. J. MCELHENY, GEO. HYNSLING, JOHN RUDDLESDIN, and hundreds of others that might be mentioned had we room, all citizens of high respectability, with all their affections, interests, and hopes centered in our country. With no other country to love, and no other institutions to obey, they are Americans, *true* Americans, by adoption, faith, affection, and hope; yet, with all this they could not hold any office under this strange dogma of Whiggery. How shall the sons and daughters, and grand children, of these respectable citizens brook the imputation thus cast upon their parents? How shall they relish a doctrine that breaks the pledge of the constitution to their fathers? How shall they tolerate a party that proscribes their ancestors because of the place of their birth, and assigns to them an inferior and degraded position in society?

Office, honor, and emoluments, these valuable citizens whom we have named, do not seek, and in this regard they could bid defiance to the intolerant demagogues who have started this new test; but it is the implied disgrace and humiliation—it is because they are to be set apart as a degraded class of people who should not be trusted with civil office—not even the humble position of police man, that they have just cause to complain. It is this, indeed, far more than the loss of civil office, that wounds their pride and excites their indignation. They have filled the conditions of the Constitution—have become citizens—have felled the forest—cultivated the soil—and made the wilderness to bloom as the rose. They have paid the taxes and fought the battles of the Country—have worshiped God according to the dictates of conscience—thanked him for the blessings incident to our Republican Government—for the blessings of civil and religious liberty—and prayed for the continuance of all these. And shall we now, in their ripened years, with many of their locks whitened for the grave, break with them the plighted faith of the Constitution? Shall its promise of political and religious freedom to the oppressed of all nations, become a by-word and scoff—"the word of promise to the ear to be broken to the hope." We say *no*. The people say no. And an all wise Providence will stay the wrong.

GOV. BIGLER.

☞ His Excellency, WILLIAM BIGLER, arrived in Bedford on last Friday evening, and took lodgings at Maj. DAVIS' Hotel. On Saturday, in the absence of any arrangement, several hundred of our citizens called to pay their respects to him, and had a pleasant interview. The bold and manly ground taken by the Governor, (in his recent letter,) in defence of his official acts and the great principles of the Democratic Party, has inspired a lively confidence throughout the Commonwealth, and Democrats feel a commendable pride in having such a standard-bearer to lead them to *certain and overwhelming victory*. Gov. BIGLER has no concealments on any subject affecting the public interests. He is ready, willing, and anxious to speak to the people face to face, and to meet any charges that our opponents may prefer against his administration. He is also ready to defend the CONSTITUTION against all encroachments.

"Polk a Better Tariff Man than Clay."

☞ The Philadelphia *News* complains that the "Democrats claimed Polk as a better Tariff man than Clay." *Experience* having emphatically developed the fact that the Tariff of 1846 is a *better Tariff* than that of 1842, of course, Polk was the *best Tariff man*. The Whigs having bartered their bantling of 1842, for the principles of a party which profess to "KNOW NOTHING," the News ought to be ashamed to torture them by thus raking up its ashes!

☞ We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. TOMLIN, Principal of the Cassville Seminary, which will be found in the Gazette of to-day, and take pleasure in saying that the Institution over which he presides is worthy of a generous support. Mr. T. is well adapted to the charge entrusted to his care, and we hope he will receive liberal encouragement from this quarter.

A VERY SAD STORY.—The Edwardsville (Ill.) *Enquirer*, of the 14th, tells the following, as sad a story as we have lately heard:—We have just heard of a sorrowful incident—the effects of a fright. A colored woman, named Bruner, who, with her husband, lived some six miles from this place, was supposed to know where some stolen property was concealed. She denied all knowledge of the property, whereupon her accusers told her that unless she told the truth they would take her from the house and hang her. She still stoutly denied knowing anything of the property, and appeared much frightened. On their repeating the threat to hang her, she fainted away and died in a short time afterward. She was enciente at the time. Since then, her husband, through grief from her loss, has become a maniac. Such an occurrence should prove a warning in future as to how far coercion is carried towards defenceless women.

☞ Col. THOS. J. KEENAN, the able and accomplished Editor of the Pittsburg *Daily Union*, spent a day or two at the Bedford Springs last week. He gives encouraging accounts of our political prospects in the West.

☞ Our valued friend, Hon. JOHN C. KNOX, of the Supreme Court, arrived at the Bedford Springs a few days since.

☞ Hon. P. C. SHANNON, of Pittsburg, made many friends in our place during his stay at the Springs. He is a noble specimen of a true Democrat and accomplished gentleman, and is a *favorite* wherever known.

☞ Mr. WM. CESSNA desires us to say that he does not wish to be considered a candidate for County Commissioner. No man in Bedford County is better qualified to fill the office than Mr. CESSNA.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The arrival of the Arabia brings news that the Turks, emboldened by the withdrawal of the Russian forces from before Silistria, have crossed the Danube at Giurgevo, and also taken possession of the Islands in the river near that place. The Turkish forces to the number of 40,000, were under the immediate command of Omer Pacha. By this movement the Russians were totally defeated in the Wallachian territory. It is now clear that the Turks have determined to push the campaign on the offensive principle, and, as the first division of the Anglo-French army is within supporting distance, will urge the Russians to a general battle if possible.

It is reported that the Czar has issued counter orders, and that the Russian army will not evacuate the Principalities. This view receives confirmation from the fact that Gen. Gortschakoff, with an army of 30,000 men, is advancing, by forced marches, against the Turks at Giurgevo. In the face of all these hostile movements, the Continent is filled with reports of negotiations between the great Powers. A meeting of Austria, Prussia, France and England, it is said, is shortly to be held, for the purposes of considering the Russian propositions. This will not, however, prevent Austria from entering Wallachia, which she will do immediately, but without formally declaring war. The German governments, as well as the King of Wurtemburg, are reported to be favorable to the Austro-Prussian league, with a view of preserving the balance of power in the East.

The following extracts from three of the leading London Journals, will show the opinion entertained there with reference to the state of affairs on the Continent. The *European Times* of the 15th ult. says:

We have waited the whole week in daily expectation that some official communication would be made of the precise terms of the reply made by the Czar to the Austrian summons and the Prussian entreaty to evacuate the Principalities, but, up to the moment we sit down to write, we are altogether in the dark respecting the substance of this important despatch.

If it be really true that the Czar insists upon the allies withdrawing their forces as the condition of his retiring from Moldavia, and that he refuses to allow the Allies to interfere in the religious question of the Protectorate, which he pretends is an affair between him and the Porte alone, it is plain to the merest Tyro in politics that the state of the Czar's mind is precisely *in statu quo ante*.

Our own impression is, that Austria will at least occupy Wallachia, according to her promise, but there cannot be a doubt that Prussia is resorting to every species of artifice to gain time, and evade the performance of her pledge to take up arms. We are, however, quite satisfied that when the German powers discover that France and England have resolutely determined to humble the Czar, and bring him to terms, they will, however reluctantly, join the alliance effectively. If Prussia plays false, she will instantly lose her Westphalian provinces, and a frightful general war will ensue, in which she is certain to be the loser.

The *Morning Chronicle*, of the same date, throws out the following views with reference to the present aspect of the political and military state of the Eastern question:

A great change has taken place within the last few days. The Prussian Government complained that Austria had singly taken a step which might probably lead to hostilities. Hints and menaces have had the effect of checking the intended movements of the Austrian army on the left bank of the Danube. It is not likely, however, that the enemy will eventually derive any substantial benefit from the intervention of his devoted adherent. There can be little doubt that an ultimatum has at last been forwarded by Austria to St. Petersburg. When the Austrian troops finally march, it will be their business to dislodge the invader. The pause in the Austrian movements facilitated the recent change in the strategetical position of the enemy.

It is scarcely possible to believe that the Russian army, which has never yet succeeded against an equal number of Turks, will be able to resist the bravest soldiers of England and France; and a victory in Wallachia, while it would probably decide the neutral governments of Europe, might perhaps tend materially to shorten the war.

The *London Times*, which is usually accurate upon all matters, after carefully weighing the intelligence, enunciates the inference that another great and sudden change has taken place in the movements and disposition of the contending armies, similar to those surprising and unforeseen incidents which have hitherto marked the vicissitudes of this campaign. It thus continues:

A few weeks ago the Russians were known to be in full retreat. The siege of Silistria had been raised on the 23d of June, and the large army engaged in that operation retired across the Danube with much precipitation that they left their batteries train behind them. Wallachia was said to be evacuated; the head-quarters of the Russian army were withdrawn from Bucharest to Fokschai and Jassy, the Austrians were preparing to take peaceable possession of Wallachia; and the only question seemed to be upon the facts then known to the world, whether the Russians were about to concentrate their forces in Moldavia, or to retire altogether, as the *Moniteur* asserted, behind the Pruth. We have reason to suppose that this intelligence was erroneous or these inferences incorrect; but it is evident either that fresh orders have subsequently arrived from Petersburg, or that different measures have been adopted since Prince Paskiewitsch has laid down command. Possibly the conclusion of the treaty of the 14th of June, between Austria and the Porte, may have led to more active measures. Certain it is, however, that the evacuation of Wallachia has not gone on as was expected, while the Turks have assumed the offensive on the left bank of the river.

☞ *Final Adjournment of Congress.*—Both Houses of Congress have resolved to finally adjourn on Friday next, the 4th of August, unless the resolution is re-considered and the time altered, there remain but four days of the present session. The appropriation bills will no doubt, pass within the time agreed upon, and the Homestead and Graduation Land bill, as returned to the House from the Senate, may possibly be reached and passed. The Texas Debt bill will probably go over. The Canada reciprocity treaty is yet under consideration. The proposition to place ten million dollars in the hands of the President, nominally to maintain the honor and interests of the nation in the Spanish trouble, remains to be acted on. Altogether we expect an unusually lively time in the capital during the next four days.

MYSTERIOUS.—The Mount Joy *Herald* says that on Saturday, July 1st, between Highspire and Harrisburg, the engineer upon one of the locomotives beheld something lying on the track. He stopped the engine within yards of the object, when what was his astonishment and that of the passengers to behold a boy of black haired, beautiful little twins—and a boy, neatly dressed—and asleep. All they came there is a mystery. To suppose they were put there to be destroyed is revolting of human. A gentleman on the cars became interested in the pretty children, and took them home with him to raise them.

The Nebraska Question.

For many years past few journals have been more popular with the Whig party, particularly of the Northern States, than the Louisville *Journal*. The bitter but often witty flings of PRENTICE at Democratic men and measures, have at one time or another found a place in the columns of perhaps every Whig paper in the land, and been eagerly quoted and endorsed by the rank and file of that party. At the outset of the Nebraska agitation, the Journal opposed the new bill mainly on the ground of the danger of its renewing a bitter sectional strife, but it now bitterly denounces the absurd project of repealing it, and concludes an article on this subject with the following unanswerable augment in favor of the bill itself, which the old admirers of the Journal's sayings will do well to ponder on:

"And, after all, the main principal of the Nebraska bill is certainly in itself right. We do not see how any man of good sense, who examines the subject, can come to any other conclusion. We can see no reason why the general government should say that the people living on one side of the parallel of latitude shall have the privilege of deciding for themselves whether they will have a certain institution or not, but that the people on the other side of the parallel shall *not* have that privilege. Such a discrimination appears to us to have no foundation in justice, reason, or common sense. We cannot but regard it as odious and wrong. Give to the people of all territories the power to choose their own institutions, or give it to none. We should almost suppose that the northern people would have too much *sectional pride* to be willing even to *submit* to the discrimination which they *advocate*. How can northern folks reconcile it to their feelings that northern folks should'nt have the same privilege of self-government as southern folks—that persons living north of thirty-six thirty, should be denied powers freely exercised by all persons south of thirty-six thirty? When before was it known that the people of any portion of the country contended zealously *for a denial of their own section of powers, privileges and rights, belonging to other sections?* Will our northern friends do us the favor to bestow a thought or two, and a word or two upon this view of the subject."

Whom they would Proscribe.

It is understood that by the tenets of the "Know-Nothing" associations their members are sworn not only to proscribe all foreign born citizens, but all catholics, wherever they may have been born. Now, there are thousands and thousands of people in this country, of the catholic religion, who were born upon the soil, hundreds of whose forefathers fought in the revolution, and who, many of them, were themselves soldiers in the last war with Great Britain and in the Mexican war—American by birth and patriots by impulse. All these "Know-Nothingism" would proscribe, disfranchise, ostracise, together with *all* adopted citizens, no matter what their religion!

What a monstrous, anti-christian, anti-American organization must this be. No wonder its members make their connection with it a profound secret. No wonder their meetings and all their proceedings are shrouded in darkness. *Democratic Union.*

Horrible Murder of a Wife by her Husband.

The neighborhood of Albermare street and Eastern avenue was thrown into consternation, about ten o'clock on Sunday night, in consequence of cries of murder proceeding from the house of Henry Weighorst, located in the corner of these thoroughfares. As soon as the cry was made, in an instant the room from which the cry proceeded was lighted up, and it was supposed by those outside that the house was securely fastened, and several persons then started for axes that it might be broken in. At this juncture of the affair, the door was opened by Weighorst, and a woman enveloped in flames rushed into the street. She threw herself into the gutter, but there being but little water it did not qtench the fire. Several females who were near by, attracted by her cries, went to her assistance, and after a time succeeded in tearing off her clothing, but her hands, face and body was burned in the most horrible manner. Her body from her hips to her shoulders, head, arms and hands were perfectly skinned by the action of the fire.

It appears that a short time before the occurrence of this tragic scene, Weighorst, in company with Mr. John Wells, entered his house and ordered his wife to bring out some brandy. Not moving as briskly as he desired her, he commenced a tirade of abuse, in which he accused her of inconstancy. Stung by such a charge against her in the presence of a comparative stranger, she retorted, when her husband seized hold of the burning lamp, containing nearly a half pint of atherial oil, and threw it at her head. The lamp broke and the clothing of the unfortunate woman being saturated with the liquid, she was in an instant wrapped in flames. She was taken great opposite, physicians called, as Drs. Kimmemon, Handy BLYMIRE. peared and did all the sufferings of the found that a portion professional services to destroyed, burg and vicinity. Office in occupied by Dr. BRAMWELL, opfire on ted to. ☞ All night calls burned. her was

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H. NICODEMUS.

Aug. 26, 1853.

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C. N. HICKOK.

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A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.

Some four weeks ago there arrived in this city, and engaged apartments at Barnum's Hotel, a young and unprotected female, who called herself Elizabeth Bushnell, arrayed in the peculiar costume of the Shaker community of New Lebanon, N. Y. Whatever her personal attractions may have been, we must leave to conjecture; if she was not "passing fair," she was believed to be so, though, of course, the most exquisite personal charms are somewhat marred by the eccentricities of Shaker "habits of whatever sort. It was enough, however, to engage the sympathies of the excellent host, Mr. McLoughlin, that an unprotected female was in his house, and appealing to him for direction in a trying emergency. She had recently escaped from the community above named; had evaded designs upon a large property to which, in a short time, at her majority, she was to come in possession.

She had an uncle in the community who would spare no efforts to discover her whereabouts, but she had also a lover in Shakerdom, who would himself, in a short time elude the vigilence of his brother celibates, escape the bondage of his tribe, and fly upon the wings of love to her and matrimonial delights. Till then the hopeful maiden resolved to wear her Shaker dress, and it is quite probable our citizens may have seen the quickfooted Elizabeth upon our streets, or in one of McClintock & Eaton's very best coaches, paying her visits upon the little preliminary business anticipative of the nuptial hour. Upon her arrival, she confided to the host a package of money, which she desired to be safely kept until her departure.

In the meantime, she had provided herself with a number of dresses of the choicest material and style; she has been quite a favorite with the ladies of the house, and, in the enjoyment of their confidence, freely given to one so peculiarly situated, she had familiar access to their apartments. In the name of one lady she purchased a gold chain, and presented it to the housekeeper as an appendage to a gold watch which the housekeeper already possessed. As an aid to the management of her affairs, legal advice was called in, and Mr. S. Taggert had the honor of waiting on the lady as her solicitor, her choice, no doubt, being partially influenced in this case by her good taste.

Suffice it, that for four weeks the Shaker lady has been a feature at Barnum's: has distributed her favors quite freely in the community; has patronized the best establishments, and of course vindicated her gentility by invariably taking the air in McClintock's and Eaton's handsomest coaches. The most interesting feature of the whole affair however, was reserved for last Saturday, on which day the fugitive swain from New Lebanon was to arrive, the queer foggery of Shakerdom was to be put off forever, the bridal robes were to be put on, and the happy pair, the nuptial benediction said, were to be inaugurated into the fulness of those joys so cruelly interdicted by the anchoretical community from which they had escaped. The eve of the important day had come, the weather was intensely hot, and the lady quietly left the house for a stroll. She never came back. The denouement is with the reader. Perhaps it may aid conjecture to say, that the Shaker swain had not arrived, that the bridal feast to which all the guests of the house were invited has proved the vanity of all sublunary hopes. The packages of money securely deposited in the private safe, has been opened, and that also has seriously impaired the faith of the excellent host in external evidences of things not seen. Sundry garments, after the fashion of this world, have come to the house since the departure of Elizabeth, but they have returned to the hands of those whose dexterity shaped them "to order."

One of the unkindest cuts consists in the fact that before she left she borrowed the housekeeper's watch, and that gold chain she had presented to her, in the name and at the expense of a lady in the house, and forgot to return either the watch or the chain in the precipitancy of her retreat. It is hardly necessary to say that the police in various quarters are put upon the *qui vive* respecting the lady's whereabouts: and it is to be hoped, for the relief of that general sympathy with so adroit an adventurer, that success may attend their efforts.—*Bal. Sun.*

DISTRESSING AFFAIR.—On last Monday afternoon, a young lady, aged about 18, daughter of Mr. John M. Webb, of Norfolk, was killed by a ball from a pistol fired by a Mr. Howe, a relation of the young lady. The *Norfolk Argus* gives the following particulars of the melancholy occurrence:—Miss W. was on a visit to the family of Mr. Brown, on Washington Point, and at the time mentioned a Mr. Howe pistol with two barrels, only he erroneously suppo he fired in the yard, entered into partsion ca[illegible] business, would announce the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

FACTORY.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853-1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

MARRIED:

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. Wm. Kopp, Mr. HENRY STRUCKMAN, to Miss ADALINA SMITH, both of Harrison township.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. to me directed, there will be sold, at the court house, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday the 4th day of September, 1854, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following real Estate, viz:

One tract of land containing 246 acres, more or less, about 150 cleared and under fence, with a two story frame house, one two story log house, two tenant houses, grist mill, saw mill, double log barn, and one frame stable thereon erected—also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Thomas Wisegarver, Michael Sills, and others—

Also, one tract of ridge land containing 21 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of George B. Wisegarver, Michael Moses, and others; all situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Herr and John W. Beeler.

Also, all defendant, Henry Dells interest, it being the one tenth part in a tract of land containing 294 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jacob Fickes' heirs, Michael Shaffer, and others, situate in Union township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Dell.

Also, one lot of ground situate in Stonerstown fronting on 55th street, thence along an alley 44½ E. 380 feet, thence by lands of Abby Potts 170 feet, thence by lot of Henry Stonerook 220 feet, thence along 55th street 78 feet to the place of begining, all cleared and under fence, situate in Liberty township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Kensinger.

Also, one tract of land containing 90 acres, more or less, about fifty acres cleared and under fence, with a two story brick house, one tenant house, saw mill, one other house formerly used as an oil mill, and double log barn thereon erected—also a good apple orchard thereon—adjoining lands of S. Crissman, Saml. Sills, and others, situate partly in St. Clair and partly in Union townships, Bedford county—

Also, one tract of land situate on the west side of Dunnings' mountain, containing 113 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of ———, situate in Union township, Bedford county—

Also, one other tract of Mountain land containing 200 acres, more or less, with a small house thereon erected—adjoining lands of Conrad Claycomb, Samuel Sills and others, situate partly in Union and partly in St. Clair townships, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the poperty of Michael Shimer.

Also, one Lot of ground situate in St. Clairsville with a two story frame tavern house, frame store house, ice house, cooper shop, and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of Jacob Walter on the north and alley on the south.

Also, one other lot of ground situate on the south side of St. Clairsville, containing 8½ acres, more or less, all cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of John R. Sowers, Joseph Carber, and others.

Also, one tract of Mountain land containing 111 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Honstine, David Fetters, and others; all situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Daniel W. Lehman.

Also, one tract of land containing 108 acres, more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and double log barn thereon erected—also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Solomon Diehl, John Bowser, and others, situate in Colerain township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Earnest.

JOHN ALSIP, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
August 4, 1854.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at the September Term, (11th day,) 1851.

John G Hinchman et al vs. John Tredwell	
Peter Brant	Jacob May
George Feight admr	Samuel Whetstone et al
Henry M Brant & wife	Valentine Wertz
Jos S Morrison's admr	J M Vanhorn
Adam Easter	Robert Mickle et al
John S Bowser	Valentine Werts
Same	Same
Samuel Davis	James M. Reynolds
George Albright	Wm N Beall
Peter Smith	Michael Shimer
Elijah Bowen	Samuel H Tate Esq
Charles McLaughlin	Hezekiah Shipley
John King	M Lambert
Same	Ben[illegible]
Same	
Henry Ickes	
Ezra Williams	
George [illegible]	
Eli[illegible]	

tion.

artnership in the Practice

☞ Office nearly opposite [illegible]s, where one or the other may at be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

To the Citizens of Bedford.

A. L. HICKEY & CO., No. 148 CHESNUT STREET, above Sixth, Philadelphia, have now on hand one of the largest, cheapest and most varied assortment of their improved steel spring sole leather

TRUNKS

ever offered to the public, with a fine article of Light Weight Sole Leather Trunks, Carpet and Leather Bags, for travelling in Europe. Also a splendid assortment of Ladies Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, &c., &c., ranging in price from two to thirty dollars, with a fine varity of Hobby Horses, Propellers, Gigs, &c.

All of the above articles we will sell low for cash.

Prize Medal awarded at the World's Fair in London in 1851. A. L. HICKEY & CO.,

No. 148 *Chesnut Street, Phila.*

May 26, 1851.—3m.

Ice Cream.

The subscriber has opened his Ice Cream Saloon for the present Season, and is fully prepared to serve up this delicacy in the best style.—He has two Parlors, handsomely furnished—one for Ladies, the other for Gentlemen.—He also keeps a constant supply of cakes and Confectionary of every description, and the best of Mead and Small Beer.

JOHN J. LUTHER.

June 16, 1854.

Patent Leather, Enamel do., Saddler's Moroccos, and new style Enamel Cloth for Carriage Trimming, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SHARPEN YOUR SCYTHES.—If you want a Grindstone, warranted good, call at the store of

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

WHO WANTS A BONNET.—Bonnets and Misses Flats—a large supply just received and for sale, at reduced prices, by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

June 9, 1854.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
G. H. SPANG.

June 2, 1854.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon my farm, by hunting or otherwise. I have submitted to repeated injuries in this way, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and I am now determined to enforce the law against all who do not pay attention to this notice without respect to persons—so look out!

SOLOMON REIGHARD.

June 16, 1854.* *West Providence Township.*

BY AUTHORITY.

Resolution Proposing Amendments to the Constitution OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

SECTION 1. *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met*, That the following amendments be and the same are hereby proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, under and in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

PROPOSITION 1, TO BE ARTICLE XI.

SECTION 1. The aggregate amount of debts hereafter contracted by the Commonwealth shall never exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to redeem the public debt of the Commonwealth, and the money so raised shall be applied to the purpose for which the debt may be contracted, or pay such debts, and to no other purpose.

SECTION 2. To pay the public debt of the Commonwealth, and debts which may hereafter be contracted in case of war to repel invasions, suppress insurrection, and to redeem the public debt, the Legislature shall at their next session after the adoption of this section into the Constitution, provide by law for the creation of a sinking fund, which shall not be abolished till the said public debts be wholly paid, to consist of all the net annual income from the public works and stocks owned by the Commonwealth, or any other funds arising under any revenue law now existing or that may be hereafter enacted, so far as the same may be required to pay the interest of said debts semi-annually to reduce the principle thereof by a sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars, increased yearly by compounding at a rate of not less than five per centum per annum; the said sinking fund shall be invested in the Commonwealth, which shall be cancelled from time to time in a manner to be provided by law: no portion of the sinking fund shall ever be applied to the payment of the debt of five hundred thousand dollars mentioned in the first section of this article, but the said sinking fund shall be applied only to the purposes herein specified.

SECTION 3. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any way be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, company, corporation or association, nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association or corporation in this Commonwealth or elsewhere, formed for any purposes.

SECTION 4. The Commonwealth shall never assume the debts of any county, city, borough or township, or of any corporation or association, unless such debts shall have been contracted to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to defend the State in war.

PROPOSITION 2, TO BE ARTICLE XI.

Prohibiting Municipal Subscriptions.

The Legislature shall never authorize any county, city, borough or township, by vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, association or corporation, or to raise money for, or loan its credit to, or in aid of any such company or association.

E. B. CHASE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. M'CASLIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

In Senate, April 28, 1854.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. Yeas 22, nays 6. Extract from the Journal.

T. A. MAGUIRE, Clerk.

In House of Representatives, April 21, 1854.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. Yeas 71, nays 20. Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Filed April 29, 1854. C. A. BLACK, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, July 1, 1854.

SEAL. I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's office the day and year above written.

C. A. BLACK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Journal of the Senate.

"Resolution No. 562, entitled 'Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth,' was read a third time. On the question, will the Senate agree to the first proposition, the yeas were taken, agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Darlington, Darrah, Ferguson, Foulkrod, Frick, Fry, Goodwin, Hamilton, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Jamison, McClintock, Sager, Slifer, and Hendricks—18.

He was constantly at his post, to meet all attacks upon the honor of the State, fearlessly voting for and sustaining every practical scheme for the maintenance of her fidelity, regardless of consequences personal to himself.—We recur to the part which our candidate acted in those critical times with pride and pleasure, and we are confident that thousands of our political opponents at Philadelphia and elsewhere will join with us in this feeling.

He was the early advocate of engrafting the principle of individual liability on bank charters—of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and of every measure intended to do justice to the laboring masses, and elevate their condition in life.

His report on the Tariff in 1847 stands in proud contrast with the feeble and abortive efforts of his enemies in the Senate, who attempted to break him down on that question. It was a masterly production, eloquent in language and sound in doctrine.

As much may be said of his speech made the same session on the policy of constructing the Pennsylvania Railroad. When Representatives from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh denounced the project as impracticable, as a *ruse* and a trick, Gov. BIGLER advocated the feasibility of the route, and the utility of the work, foretelling what has since taken place, with remarkable accuracy. And it may not be improper at this juncture to remind the people of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh of the significant fact, that when Gov. BIGLER was advocating the construction of a Railroad by a direct route from one city to the other, through our own State, a portion of the Representatives from both those cities, advocated the policy of making this connexion by a circuitous route, passing through two other States. Indeed, in every exigency that has arisen in the last ten years, Governor Bigler has been the staunch advocate of the true interests of our great commercial emporium, and her citizens will not, we trust, forget this fact on the day of the election.

His election in 1851 was a triumph of broad

tution, and are as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abraham, Atherton, Ball, Barton, Beck, Byer, Bigham, Boyd, Cadwell, Carlisle, Chamberlain, Cook, Crane, Cummins, Daugherty, Davis, Deegan, De France, Dunning, Edinger, Eldred, Evans, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Gilmore, Gray, Groom, Gwin, Hamilton, Huestand, Hillier, Hipple, Hunsecker, Hunter, Hurtt, Jackman, Kilgore, Knight, Laury, (Lehigh,) Lowery, (Tioga,) Linn, Magee, Maguire, Manderfield, M'Connell, M'Kee, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moore, Moser, Muse, Palmer, Parke, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Rawlins, Roberts, Rowe, Sallade, Scott, Simonton, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Crawford,) Stockdale, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wright, Chase, Speaker—71.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Baldwin, Beans, Bush, Byerly, Eckert, Ellis, Hart, Herr, Horn, Hummel, M'Combs, Miller, Poulson, Putney, Sidle, Stewart, Strong, Struthers, Ziegler—20.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, July 1, 1854.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

SEAL. I do certify that the above and foregoing is a correct copy of the "YEAS" and "NAYS" taken on the "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth," as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, for the Session of 1854.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said office this first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

C. A. BLACK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 14, 1854.—3m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 610 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

NOTICE.

Job Mann adm'r of the Estate of Jos. S. Morrison, deceased.
vs.
George Funk and Samuel Funk.
No. 202 August Term 1852 in the Common Pleas of Bedford County.

Application of George Funk to have the above Judgment and those upon which it is founded opened. The undersigned, appointed auditor, to report facts, &c. will sit to attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesdey, the 16th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM M. HALL,
Auditor.

July 21, 1854.

NOTICE.

In the matter of exceptions filed to the account of Alexander Richeson, administrator of John Davis, late of Dublin Township, Fulton County, (formerly Bedford County,) deceased, the undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to examine said exceptions and report an account, will sit to attend to his duties at his office in Bedford Borough, on Monday, the 14th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

S. H. TATE,
Auditor.

July 14, 1854,

NOTICE.

In the matter of the exceptions filed to the account of Sam'l H. Tate, Esq., administrator of Samuel Tate, late of West Providence Township, deceased, the undersigned, appointed by gen Orphans' Court of Bedford County to examcommencation on said exceptions, and make an him for that purpose a distribution among the lature, and much good was ties of his appoint-

In the Governor's Message of last Bedford, on he placed the axe at the root of this tree of evil, this spreading Upas, by declaring most emphatically, that he should no longer participate in that offensive system of legislation: and that the whole power of the Executive Department should be wielded against it. This sentiment received the universal approbation of all parties. The General Assembly acted on the suggestion, and the people are presented with the laws of 1854, each separate from the other, and standing on its own merits. This has never occurred before, since the organization of the Government. Had the present administration no other claim, this alone should command the favorable judgment of the people.

The policy of the administration, is now well defined on all subjects, and its continuance cannot fail to promote the substantial welfare of the people. At the time of its induction into power, a number of improvements were in progress of construction, which have cost a much larger sum than had been anticipated, and this circumstance, it is true, has to some extent embarrassed the policy of the administration. But it must be remembered, that these schemes were not commenced at the instance of Governor Bigler. They had been undertaken before he came into office; and the wise policy seemed to be to prosecute them to an early completion. Indeed it has been declared as a fixed policy of the administration, that no new schemes of improvement shall be commenced.

Nor has the honor and diginty of the State been permitted to suffer in any instance. When the executive of a neighboring state refused to surrender a fugitive from justice, against whom a true bill of indictment for kidnapping had been found in the county of Chester, the right and dignity of the Commonwealth was vindicated

CONSUMPTION AND SPITTING BLOOD.—See the certificate of Mr. Turner H. Ramsey, for many years proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, Fredericksburg, Va., and late of the City Hotel, Richmond, Va.

Dr. John Minge, of the City of Richmond, though a regular physician, and of course opposed to what he called quack medicines, was obliged to say that its good effects in the case of Mr. Ramsey, were wonderful indeed.

He had been given up by several physicians; had tried most of the quack medicines, and was on the verge of despair, as well as the grave, when he tried Carter's Spanish Mixture.

We refer the public to his full and lengthy certificate around the bottle, stating his cure.

*** See advertisement.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested, either as heirs, creditors, or otherwise, are hereby notified that the following named persons have filed their accounts in the Register's Office, and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, on Friday, the 8th day of September next, at the Court House, for confirmation, at which time and place they may attend, if they think proper.

The account of George Mardorff, administrator of Ann Martha Hyde, late of Colerain township, deceased.

The account of Daniel Barley, administrator of Conrad Barley, formerly of Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of Joseph Dull, Esq., administrator of Abraham Otto, late of Harrison township, deceased.

The account of George Baughman, administrator of Dewalt Mortimore, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of Robert C. Galbraith, one of the executors of the last Will, &c., of Wm. Galbraith, late of Napier township, deceased.

The account of Samuel Clark, Guardian of Maria Mock, now Maria Carn, wife of John Carn.

The account of John Cessna, Esq., administrator with the will annexed, of Ann Lehman, deceased.

The final account of Isaac Dicken, administrator of Jesse Dicken, late of Southampton township, deceased.

The account of Samuel Oster, executor of the last Will, &c., of Henry Schriner, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of George Fluck, administrator of Catharine Fluck, late of Liberty township, deceased.

The final account of Josiah Miller, Esq., administrator of Christian Wolford, late of Londonderry township, deceased.

The account of Michael Reed, Esq., Trustee of Mrs. Rebecca Wertz, under the last Will, &c., of Philip Reed, late of Franklin County, deceased.

The account of James O'Neal, surviving executor of the last will and testament of Peter O'Neal, late of Providence township, deceased.

The account of David Housare, administrator of George Buxton, late of Southampton township, deceased.

The account of James Allison, executor of the last will and testament of Michael Hammer, late of Napier township, deceased.

D. WASHABAUGH,
Aug. 4, 1854. *Register.*

A DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY For Sale.

The subscriber, anxious to go west, offers, at Private Sale, the valuable Town Property on which he at present resides, in Schellsburg Borough.

There are two Lots, (one of which is a corner lot,) 66 feet front by 240 feet deep, on which there is erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, 40 feet front and 20 feet back, with Brick back building, 20 by 16 feet, with double back porch, all nearly new.

Also, a two story Frame Carriage Shop, 58 by 20 feet, with Smith Shop adjoining, 35 by 19 feet, and Carriage and Lumber House, 16 by 30 feet, an excellent new or nearly new Stable, and other out buildings thereon erected.

The location is in the most desirable part of the Town, and one well suited for the Carriage Manufacturing Business, or the same may be changed to suit the Foundry or any other Mechanical pursuit. The shops are sufficiently large to work 10 or 12 hands to advantage.

Being near the Allegheny, the best of Lumber can be had cheap—and coal can be got to great advantage.

Any person wishing to purchase property and start the Carriage Manufacturing Business, will do well to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to sell if he can.

For terms, &c., enquire either of the subscriber in Schellsburg, or Jno. P. Reed, Esq., Bedford, Pa.

G. W. HUNT.

June 23, 1854.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the valuable Farm on which he at present resides, situate 4½ miles west of Schellsburg, in Juniata Township, Bedford County, on the Turnpike Road leading from Bedford to Pittsburg, containing 246 acres of good land, 125 acres cleared, 15 acres of meadow and land sufficient for making as much more. The buildings are a good dwelling house, part log and part stone, (the stone part rough-cast,) Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Granary, Dry-house, &c.—a Well of excellent water near the door, and a running pump a short distance off. Also, a fine orchard of choice fruit, say 200 trees, consistfied of Apples, Cherries, Plums, Pears, &c. acres of the land is well set in Clover. duties of the son wishing to purchase a fine his personal meri m of money can do so by head and heart, you idence, than is furnished.

zealous support extended to GE G. BURNS.
bors and those who knew him
We do not doubt his triumphant e

But let us, fellow-citizens, in addi views presented for your consideration re for a last address, again ask your attention fo ment, to the aspect of the opposition to cratic nominees. The Whigs as a part no principles to bind them together: n see a State nor national policy on which to rall One after another, in rapid succession, measures of public policy have been rejected the people and utterly abandoned by themselv The operations of time and experience hav falsified all their former dogmas. The Bank of the United States—the Bankrupt act—the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands—the tariff of 1842 or indeed any tariff avowedly for protection—have all become "obsolete ideas"—descended to "the tomb of the Capulets." Hostility to territorial extension in general, including the acquisition of Louisiana and Texas—hostility to the Independent Treasury—the tariff of 1846—to the war with Mexico—to the acquisition of California—to the liability of stockholders in banks and corporations generally, together with their terrific descriptions of the usurpations and tyranny of the one man or qualified veto power, with which the constitution of the general government, and the constitutions of the several States, have wisely clothed the chief magistrates of the States and the nation—have become dead stock

NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

More New Goods
AT
THE NEW STORE.

Rupp & Oster

Respectfully inform their numerous patrons that they are now receiving direct from Baltimore and Philadelphia, in addition to their Spring supply, a large and handsome assortment of new style

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a great variety of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Of the newest and most fashionable styles, together with every other article adapted to the every day wants of the people; all of which they will sell at the shortest possible advance for CASH, or upon a short credit to good and PUNCTUAL customers. Having purchased our goods CHEAP FOR CASH, and having adopted for our motto, "*Quick sales and small profits*," we feel assured we can make it to the advantage of purchasers, in search of cheap bargains, to call before purchasing elsewhere.

We therefore respectfully invite all, and the *Ladies especially*, to call and see, learn our prices, and judge for themselves. We will show our goods with pleasure, whether you wish to buy or not, and hope by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

☞ All kinds of produce taken for goods.

June 9, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers respectfully beg leave to announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that they have just received and opened a splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell at *low prices* either for cash or country produce. Their assortment is very large, and has been selected with great care; consisting, in part, of Cloths, Cassimers, Tweeds, Jeans, Satinets and Linens, for men and boys wear; Ladies *fine dress goods* in great variety, among which will be found Silks, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mous De Laines, Tissue, Baredges, Chintz's, Lawns, &c.*&c.,—also Calicoes of every description; Brown and Bleached Muslins, Shirting, Sheetings, Ticking, Table Diapers, Crash, Cotton Baggings, Osnaburgs, Hosiery for men, women, and children; Hat and English Crapes; Bonnet Silks and Ribbons of all descriptions; Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs; Linen Edgings and Laces; Silk Laces and Fringes. Our stock of *mourning goods* will be found very superior, to which we invite especial attention.

Shoes and Boots.—Mens, Youths, and Childrens BOOTS—Ladies fine Shoes and Bootees; best silk lasting Gaiters, assorted colors—Misses Gaiters and Jenny Lind Ties—also fine shoes for men and boys.

Ladies and Misses Bonnets, latest styles, consisting of Gossamer, Belgrade, Florence Braid, French lace, together with every other style to be found in the eastern cities—also Tampico and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, and a very superior article of Silk Slouch Hats.

An elegant assortment of Groceries, such as crushed, pulverized and Brown Sugars, best Coffee, Hummell's Extract of Coffee, Baker's Broma, Corn Starch, Golden Syrup, and N. O. Molasses, together with a great variety of other articles which would occupy too much space to enumerate. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Bedford, April 14, 1854.

SPRING GOODS! LOW PRICES!!

The undersigned respectfully announce to their friends and customers that they have just received a large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which, for cheapness, quality, and style, surpasses any Stock they have heretofore offered. We name in part:

Blue, Black, Brown, and Olive French Cloths, Black, Mixed, and Fancy Cassimers, Coatings, Cantonets, Summer Cloths and Cassimers, Cassinetts, Kentucky Janes, Velveteens and Cords, Russia Duck, Linen Drillings, Table Damask, Jacquer'd Diapers, &c.

Rag, Listing, Hemp, and Wollen Carpeting, Mattings of various widths, Floor Oil Cloths, &c.

280 pieces Summer Calicoes, all colors and prices;
55 pieces Blue Drills and Summer Pant Stuffs;
20 pieces Bed Ticking and Furniture Checks;
40 pieces Bleached Muslins, from 6 to 18 cents;
25 pieces Plain and Figured Barage De Laines;
20 pieces Blk. Gro de Rhine, water'd & chang. Silks;

Alpaccas, Irish Linens, Cambrics, Plain, Swiss, & Dotted Muslins, Jaconets, Colored Crapes, Shallies, Silk Tissues, Broka Barage, Wash'd Blond, Tarletons, Hollands, French Embroidered Sleeves, Collars & Hdkfs., Ribbonds, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Trimming Braids, Blk. Silk & Fancy Cravats. Lustre & Lisle Thread Ginghams, Domestic Ginghams, &c., &c.

Mens', Boys', & Childrens' Summer Hats, Misses' Flats, Bonnets, &c.; Mens' & Boys' City-made Calf-skin Boots & Shoes; Ladies' & Misses' Morocco Bootees, Gaiters, Slippers & Ties, of the very best quality: Hardware, Bar Iron, Anvils, Vices, Springs, Nails, Scythes, Traces, Cords, &c.; Wooden Ware, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Brooms, Queensware, Stoneware.

Groceries of every kind. Best Rio Coffee, Java Coffee, Rice, Teas, Spices, Tobacco, Extract Coffee, Linseed, Whale, & Patent Oils; New Orleans & Porta Rica Sugars, and Crushed, Clarified, and Pulverized Loaf Sugars.

We respectfully invite every one in search of bargains to give us a call before purchasing. Returning our thanks to all who have so kindly patronized us, we respectfully solicit their renewed favors.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce received
[illegible] Goods at Cash prices.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

April 14, 1854.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the People of Bedford County.

The undersigned offers himself as a candidate [illegible] the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision [illegible] he Democratic County Convention.

DANIEL W. LEHMAN.

May 12, 1854.*

[illegible] iron, Nails, Spikes, and Grain and Grass [illegible] clothes for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER's Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

Fresh Arrival.

MRS. POTTS would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has just received from the eastern cities a beautiful assortment of Visetts and Scarf Visetts, Bonnets trimmed in the latest style, childrens' and Misses Flats, an elegant assortment of French worked collars and Under Sleeves, and a great variety of embroidered Ribbon for Sashes, together with ladies dress goods of every quality.

Bedford, June 16, 1854.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will sell, at public sale, on the premises, in Union Township, County aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of August next, all that, the following described tract of land, containing 196 acres and 133 perches, adjoining lands of Jacob Corle, Jr., Jacob Beard, and Jacob Claar, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, and the balance well-timbered, having thereon erected a story-and-a-half frame house, two log houses, a double log barn, a stable, and other outbuildings—also, a good spring of water close by the houses, and a good orchard of choice fruits thereon. The above is a very desirable property—title patented and indisputable.

Terms:—One-third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the life-time of the widow of Jacob Corle, deceased, the interest to be paid her annually, and the principal at her death, to the heirs of the deceased:—the remaining purchase money to be paid one-third in hand, at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds, or bonds and mortgage.

☞ Attention will be paid by the subscriber, residing in Union Township, to all enquiries of purchasers. Post Office address, St. Clairsville, Bedford Co.

JACOB CORLE, JR.,
Administrator of Jacob Corle, deceased.

June 16, 1854.

Talk about Low Prices! Cheap Side is the place after all where you get the worth of your money.

SUGAR.—Nice refined White Sugar at 9 cts., crushed do. for 10 cts. a pound, for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

COFFEE.—Good Rio Coffee at 12½ cents—Prime Rio do at 15 cents.

RUPP & OSTER.

A NICE CUP OF TEA.—Very superior Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

SYRUP.—More Golden Syrup of a very superior quality jnst received and for sale at the

CHEAP SIDE.

FISH.—Fresh Shad, Mackerel, and Herring, for sale at RUPP & OSTER'S.

BACON—A nice lot of Country cured for sale at the CHEAP SIDE.

Transparent Window Shades received and for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

BONNETS.—A new supply of very cheap Bonnets just received and for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

A new Falling Top Buggy and Brass Mounted Harness, of very superior eastern work, made to order, for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Having secured the services of a competent Agent in Washington, D. C., he will give especial attention to Soldiers' Pensions, Claims, and Bounty Lands.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, one door North of the residence of Samuel H. Tate, and immediately opposite Capt. Beckwith's Hotel.

He has for sale one FARM situate in Monroe Township, containing 180 acres of land, 70 acres cleared and under fence, with house and barn thereon erected. There is an orchard of excellent fruit on the premises.

Also, 300 Acres of Limestone land, situate in Woodcock Valley, one and-a-half miles north of the town of Bloody Run.

Also, 500 Acres of first rate timber land, situate in Hopewell Township, lying south of the contemplated Chambersburg and Bedford Rail Road.

Also, 1800 acres of unimproved land in Bedford and Fulton counties which will be sold low to actual settlers.

The above lands will be sold in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

April 21, 1854.

SHINGLES.—10,000 White Pine Lap Shingles for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FISH.—Another supply of Mackeral, Shad, and Herring, just received and for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SUMMER HATS—a great variety for sale at the store of A. B. CRAMER & CO.

A two-Horse Wagon, and one Top Buggy, new, and work warranted, for sale cheap on a liberal credit, or for Country Produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

☞ We are authorized to announce DANIEL BARLEY, Esq., of Middle Woodbury township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the county convention.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMACHER'S
HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the FIRST MEDICAL men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri:

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost INSTANTLY relieved of its pain—and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENCIENTE, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARRIAGE is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against hunting, fishing, or otherwise trespassing upon my Farm, known as the "Funk Property," near Bedford, as I will most certainly enforce the law against all who do so, without respect to persons. So look out and save trouble and costs.

WM. CHENOWETH.

June 9, 1854.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon my Farm either by fishing, hunting, or otherwise, as I have suffered greatly in this way, and cannot submit to it any longer. Those who do not pay attention to this notice, will find themselves proceeded against according to law, without respect to persons.

PHILIP J. SHOEMAKER.

June 9, 1854.*

Boarding House

MRS. FLETCHER would respectfully announce that she has fitted up her house for the accommodation of visitors to the Bedford Mineral Springs, and feels confident she can render satisfation to all who give her a call.

Bedford, June 9, 1854.

Franklin House.

Chesnut Street, between Third and Fourth.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21st.

OLIVER H. P. PARKER, of Ohio, and JAMES H. LAIRD, of this city, having leased the above well known and popular house, for a term of years, are now prepared to accomodate guests in a manner equal to any house in the City.

The location of this House is superior to any other, being in immediate proximity to business: also to most of the Banks, Public Offices, Post Office and the Exchange, where omnibusses start for all parts of the City.

The house having been put in thorough repair, and new furniture added, with many modern improvements, will add much to the comfort of guests. The tables will at all times be suppiled with the best the market affords, and nothing shall be wanting, on our part, to make the FRANKLIN truly the Travelers' Home.

Your patronage is most respectfully solicited.

PARKER & LAIRD.

July 21, 1854.

Bedford Academy
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY.
REV. JOHN LYON, PRINCIPAL.
W. W. CAMPBELL, A. B.,
Associate Principal.

THE first session of the fourth school year of this Institution will open on the first Monday of September, 1854. The postponement has arisen from the desire of the Principal to commence and prosecute the studies of the school year in the most vigorous manner and with the *corps of Instruction unbroken*. Mr. W. W. CAMPBELL, who has been associated as Permanent Assistant in the Academy, cannot be present until the time fixed upon; and the Principal feels that his own health requires the fullest vacation that circumstances will justify.

The present school year opens auspiciously. The Principal looks forward with confidence, under God's favor, to its efficiency and success. With enlarged experience and invigorated health, with the Teacher of his choice, who has already commended himself to the attachment and confidence of this community, and with a corps of students already drilled and animated with some generous enthusiasm for knowledge, he hopes fully to sustain the high estimation in which his fellow-citizens have been pleased to regard this school of learning. The studies of the advanced class will cover a good part of the Junior and Senior Course in our best Colleges. No pains will be spared to develope the intellect and perfect the scholarship of the Juvenile *Classes*. While memory is cultivated, and accuracy of recitation enforced, where set words are important, it is our guiding principle, that the great object of Education is to teach the young mind *how to think*, and to express in suitable language what it thinks. We ever keep in view that "the repetition, parrot-like, of the words of the school book, by the pupil, evinces neither his knowledge of the subject nor his power to enunciate it; and much less do the monosyllabic answers to a fixed set of questions."

If practice upon this principle gives the Teacher more labor, it will ensure *him* a higher reward and the Pupil a thousand-fold more benefit.

During the past year an *Astronomical Apparatus* has been procured, at a cost of $60.

Seperate entrances and seperate seats are appropriated to the Male and Female Departments.

It has long been a Desideratum with the Principal to introduce a *thorough and scientific study of vocal music* as a part of the Academic Course. It will now take its place by the side of Grammar and Arithmatic as a daily recitation. We hope to wipe off that reproach for Deficiency here which lies so justly against most of the Schools and Academies of England and America. No extra charge for this study will be made during the present school year.

No Pupil received for less than 1 quarter.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00

Bedford, August 19, 1853.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

MISS MARGARET C. FETTERLY,
FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity that she is prepared to make Dresses, of every description, in the neatest style and on the most reasonable terms. Having made arrangements to keep a general assortment of TRIMMINGS for Dresses, Ladies will find it to their advantage to give her a call. She will also keep BONNETS, and a general variety of Fancy articles. She hopes to meet with liberal encouragement.

April 21, 1854.*

ENVELOPES,
DIE SINKING & ENGRAVING.

Dies altered, Envelopes stamped with business cards, Homœopathic Envelopes, self-sealed and printed. Paper Bags for putting up Garden and Flower Seeds, with printed directions, at 55 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, by

WILLIAM COLBERT.

N. B. *Orders will be delivered by Express, or as per agreement.*

March 24, 1854.—6m.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of John C. Benne late of Juniata Township, Bedford Co., deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NICHOLAS WHITELINE,
Administrator.

June 30, 1854.*

Mens, Boys, and Youths, city-made calf-skin Boots, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

LIVER COMPLAINT,
Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Strong Testimony in favor of Dr. Hoofland's celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia; the great remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, &c.

Hatch & Broomhall, W. Chester, Pa., 1850, said: "The general satisfaction expressed by those who have used Hoofland's German Bitters, is, perhaps unparalleled; some think it worth its weight in gold."

Abel Tarrel, Montrose, Pa. Feb. 7, 1852, said: "Your German Bitters have gone off very rapidly. I have sold about half a dozen to a very respectable Baptist Clergyman of my acquaintance, who attributed his restoration to health to the use of these Bitters.

C. E. Lathrop, Tunkhannock, Pa., May 25 1851, said: "Almost any number of certificates can be obtained from some of the best men in this section as to the efficacy of the German Bitters, should it be deemed advisable. It is a medicine that emphatically recommends itself, and in every instance has produced a good report."

A. B. Kaufman, Lancaster, April 30, 1850, said: "I have been for a series of years afflicted with Dyspepsia, Inactivity of the Liver, and Nervous Debility. My mental powers have been so reduced as to render me quite unfit for the transaction of any kind of business. After consulting many eminent physicians, and using their prescriptions, and after using the most popular remedies of the day, supposed to be applicable to my case, I always failed to have a permanent relief. A friend, with much pursuasion, induced me to try a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I have used one bottle, and this day commmence the second. I can, with cheerfulness, state that it has happily improved me. My appetite and spirits have astonishingly improved, and I begin to feel as though I had grown (suddenly) ten years younger: and really, I am almost prepared to say that I now consider myself calculated for any business, while, ten days ago, I would have as soon undertaken to *square the circle* as to have attempted it."

For sale by DR. S. D. SCOTT, Bedford, and respectable dealers in medicine everywhere.

Oct. 14, 1853.—1y.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flax, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of City-made Boots and Shoes, which he will sell at first cost to close out his stock of this description.

JOHN MILLER.

May 5, 1854.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*, *Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

PLASTERING LATHS.

The subscriber having rebuilt a mill for sawing, in Union Township, is prepared to furnish any quantity of 'plastering Laths' at the shortest notice, at $1,50 per thousand for three feet long—other lengths in proportion. Address St. Clairsville.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Feb. 17, 1854.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him.—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

Not a Particle of Mercury in it!

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This valuable Medicine, which has become celebrated for the number of extraordinary cures effected through its agency, has induced the proprietors, at the urgent request of their friends, to offer it to the public, which they do with the utmost confidence in its virtues and wonderful curative properties. The following certificates, selected from a large number, are, however, stronger testimony than the mere word of the proprietors; and are all from gentlemen well known in their localities, and of the highest respectability, many of them residing in the city of Richmond, Va.

F. BOYDEN, Esq., of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, known every where, says he has seen the Medicine called CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE administered in over a hundred cases, in nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, with the most astonishingly good results. He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen.

C. B. LUCK, Esq., now in the city of Richmond, and for many years in the Post Office, has such confidence in the astonishing efficacy of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, that he has bought upwards of 50 bottles, which he has given away to the afflicted. Mr. Luck says he has never known it to fail when taken according to directions.

Dr. MINGE, a practising Physician, and formerly of the City Hotel, in the city of Richmond, says he has witnessed in a number of instances the effects of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE which were most truly surprising. He says in a case of Consumption, dependent on the Liver, the good effects were wonderful indeed.

Still another Cure for Scrofula.—I had a very valuable boy cured of Scrofula by Carter's Spanish Mixture. I consider it truly a valuable medicine. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Conductor on the R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va.

Salt Rheum of 20 years Standing Cured.

Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, residing in the city of Richmond, was cured by three bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, of Salt Rheum, which he had nearly 20 years, and which all the physicians of the city could not cure. Mr. Thompson is a well known merchant in the city of Richmond, Va., and his cure is most remarkable.

WM. A. MATTHEWS, of Richmond, had a servant cured of Syphilis, in the worst form, by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He says he cheerfully recommends it, and considers it an invaluable medicine.

EDWIN BURTON, commissioner of the revenue, says he has seen the good effects of Carter's Spanish Mixture in a number of Syphilitic cases, and says it is a perfect cure for that horrible disease.

WM. G. HARWOOD, of Richmond, cured of Old Sores and Ulcers, which disabled him from walking. Took a few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and was enabled to walk without a crutch, in a short time permanently cu

BENNETT & BEERS, Prop'r
No. 125, Main Street, Richmond,

For sale by Dr. S. D. Scott, Bedford—J. Barndollar, Bloody Run—A. B. Bunn, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines every w

Oct. 14, 1853.—1y.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all busines trusted to his care. ☞ *Office nearly opp the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bunn, Raignel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase Goods, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

F. BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This ESSENCE is a preparation of unusual excellence. In ordinary diarrhœa, incipient cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, so common, it is of inestimable value.—During the prevalence of epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious; no family, individual or traveller should be without it, as it enables the system to resist the influence of incipient disease, which lurk in a changing climate.

CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine Essence, which is prepared only by F. Brown, at his drug and Chemical Store, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable Apothecaries in the United States, and in Bedford, Pa. by SAM'L D. SCOTT.

Sept. 30, 1853—1y.

P. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

***They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

James M. Gibson

Respectfully begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Bedford and vicinity that he has added to his former stock of GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARIES, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, embracing Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Wear for Men and Boys, Hats, &c., &c. Also Boots and Shoes in great variety for men, women, and children—a very large supply of SEGARS of a very superior quality, also half-Spanish and Common—Tobacco and Snuff—Raisins, Prunes, Nuts in variety, and candies of every quality and flavor—Spices of every description—Ready-Made Clothing—a very superior article of Shaving Cream, and Perfumery of the richest and most approved quality—Syrups of various flavors, a superior article of Yeast Powders, to which he invites especial attention—Young Hyson and Imperial Teas, Toys, Envelopes, and Trimmings. His stock of *Jewelry* is not only large, but of a very fine quality. He has also on hand a supply of most excellent CLOCKS. As usual, he will constantly keep Flour, Bacon, Lard, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Molasses, &c., &c. He returns many thanks for the generous patronage heretofore conferred upon him, and respectfully asks for a continuance of former favors, satisfied that he can render satisfaction to all who give him a call.

Bedford, May 20, 1853.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at private sale, the valuable farm on which he at present resides, situate one mile from Adolphus Ake's Mill, on Bobbs Creek, in Union Township, Bedford County, near the public Road leading from Schellsburg to Hollidaysburg, within half a day's drive of the latter place, containing two hundred and sixty-nine acres, the principal part Creek bottom land, about 125 acres cleared, of which 25 acres is Meadow, the balance well timbered, and well watered by the Bobbs Creek running through it. There is an excellent site on the premises, calculated for either a Grist Mill or a Sawmill—there is a variety of choice grafted fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are three log Dwelling Houses, with a good never failing Well of water at the Door, a good Barn finished off with Graneries, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and other out buildings. Also a good Tanyard lot with vats sunk and buildings on. The above is all patented land, and a clear title will be made to the purchaser. This property is situate within half day's drive of Bedford, and within 5 miles of St. Clairsville.

Any person wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, which will be very moderate, by calling with the subscriber, residing on the property.

JOHN H. AKE.

Jan. 20, 1854.

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware, an great variety, on the most reasonable taken

Go, and

DR. A. ndy BLYMIRE.

RESPECTFULLY to the the citizens of Sch the room formerly ccupied by Dr. BRAMWELL, opposite Mr. Bourg and vicinity. Office in promptly attended to. April Tavern. ☞All night calls

53.

Wa hes and Jewelry.

Th to his scriber would respectfully announce he omers and the public generally, that op st received from the East, and is now fo at his old stand in the Borough of Bedsarly opposite the Bedford Hotel, a well d assortment of Watches and Jewelry, ting, in part, of Fine Gold Levers, Lepine lver Watches—also a variety of Gold s, Keys, Gold Pencils, & Pens—Rings, ings, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Albatta Spoons and Forks, and 8 day and our Clocks. Persons will find it to their A times rest to call and examine my stock. My one is to is quick sales and small profits. Watchg of Clocks repaired as usual.

H. NICODEMUS.

hin is ast old ins— eep. oppos volti becat took

Aug. 26, 1853.

MONEY WANTED.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 1st of May next. All accounts unsettled at date will be collected by course of law.

C. N. HICKOK.

March 31, 1854.

☞We are authorized to announce the name of HUGH MOORE, ESQ., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

June 23, 1854.*

THERE ARE FEW things which afford us greater pleasure than sitting down to write a notice of the celebrated Hoofland German Bitters, because we are fully conscious we are conferring a public benefit, and our heart tells us that by our notices many have been induced to take these Bitters, and been rescued from death by Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., for the cure of which it is certain. It is prepared and sold only by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.

THE LUNGS.—The lungs are the most liable of all the organs of the human body to take disease, especially in the winter, owing to the cold and variable state of the weather, which causes obstructions of the skin; the humours are driven in upon the internal organs, hence coughing and shooting pains in the breast are experienced. To any afflicted in this way, we would in the way of salutary advice say, buy Dr. Keyser's Pectoral syrup. Take it according to directions, and you will get well.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

BY TELEGRAPH.
Latest Intelligence from Cuba.
A Revolution Anticipated.

Wholesale & Retail Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they have constantly on hand a large and extensive assortment of choice Cigars, viz: Regalias, La' Normas, Principees, Casadoris, Havanas, Ceroots, Plantation and Jenny Linds—together with half-Spanish and Common of a superier quality. Also, a variety of chewing Tobaccos and Snuffs, all of which will be disposed of upon the most reasonable terms.

J. S. & G. W. CROUSE.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

April 15, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.
Russell & Boyd,

Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Bedford and the adjoining counties.

Agencies, collections and all other business entrusted to their care will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

☞OFFICE in Juliana Street, south of the Court House, and opposite the residence of William Lyon, Esq.

April 22, 1853.—1y.

King & Moorhead,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
And Commission MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures,
No. 27, Wood St. Pittsburg.

May 16, 1851.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WA[illegible] FACTORY.

The undersigned, only [illegible] nership in the [illegible] entered into part- [illegible] the [illegible] ove business, would announce sion ca[illegible] citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1851.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853-1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,

RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

ZINC PAINTS.

One-third cheaper than White Lead, and free from all Poisonous Qualities.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

HAVING greatly enlarged their works, and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their SUPERIOR PAINTS. DRY, and GROUND IN OIL, in assorted packages of from 25 to 500 pounds; also DRY, in barrels, of 200 pounds each. Their WHITE ZINC, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted PURE and unsurpassed for BODY and UNIFORM WHITENESS.

A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their paints to keep soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their paints will be superior to any other in the market.

Their BROWN ZINC PAINT, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the Zinc ores from New Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces.

Their STONE COLOR PAINT possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting Cottages, Depots, Outbuilding, Bridges, &c.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms by their Agents.

FRENCH & RICHARDS,

Wholesale Paint Dealers and Importers, N. W. cor. of 10th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—6m.

Wool, Rag, List and Hemp Carpeting, from 18c up, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the books and accounts of the late Solomon Mason, Esq., have been left in the hands of William T. Chapman, Esq., for collection. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

J. B. BOGGS, *Adm'r.*

May 19, 1854.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

Cessna & [illegible]

HAVE form[illegible] artnership in the Practice of the [illegible] ☞Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

To the Citizens of Bedford.

A. L. HICKEY & CO., No. 148 CHESNUT STREET, above Sixth, Philadelphia, have now on hand one of the largest, cheapest and most varied assortment of their improved steel spring sole leather

TRUNKS

ever offered to the public, with a fine article of Light Weight Sole Leather Trunks, Carpet and Leather Bags, for travelling in Europe. Also a splendid assortment of Ladies Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, &c., &c., ranging in price from two to thirty dollars, with a fine varity of Hobby Horses, Propellers, Gigs, &c. All of the above articles we will sell low for cash. Prize Medal awarded at the World's Fair in London in 1851. A. L. HICKEY & CO.,

No. 148 Chesnut Street, Phila.

May 26, 1854.—3m.

Ice Cream.

The subscriber has opened his Ice Cream Saloon for the present Season, and is fully prepared to serve up this delicacy in the best style.—He has two Parlors, handsomely furnished—one for Ladies, the other for Gentlemen.—He also keeps a constant supply of cakes and Confectionary of every description, and the best of Mead and Small Beer.

JOHN J. LUTHER.

June 16, 1854.

Patent Leather, Enamel do., Saddler's Moroccos, and new style Enamel Cloth for Carriage Trimming, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SHARPEN YOUR SCYTHES.—If you want a Grindstone, warranted good, call at the store of

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

WHO WANTS A BONNET.—Bonnets and Misses Flats—a large supply just received and for sale, at reduced prices, by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

June 9, 1854.